

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOHN HARDNEY,

Plaintiff,

No. CIV S-02-1518 FCD JFM P

vs.

T.L. ROSARIO, et al.,

Defendants.

REVISED SCHEDULING ORDER

By order filed January 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed this court's March 8, 2005 order denying summary judgment as to defendants Rosario, Vance and Pliler. The Clerk of the Court will be directed to reopen this action and, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b), the court will, by this order, set a schedule for this litigation.

In due course, the parties will be required to file pretrial statements in accordance with the schedule set forth below. In addition to the matters already required to be addressed in the pretrial statement in accordance with Local Rule 16-281, plaintiff will be required to make a particularized showing in his pretrial statement in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses. Plaintiff is advised that failure to comply with the procedures set forth below may result in the preclusion of any and all witnesses named in his pretrial statement.

1 At the trial of this case, the plaintiff must be prepared to introduce evidence to
2 prove each of the alleged facts that support the claims raised in the lawsuit. In general, there are
3 two kinds of trial evidence: (1) exhibits and (2) the testimony of witnesses. It is the plaintiff's
4 responsibility to produce all of the evidence to prove his case, whether that evidence is in the
5 form of exhibits or witness testimony. If the plaintiff wants to call witnesses to testify, he must
6 follow certain procedures to ensure that the witnesses will be at the trial and available to testify.

7 I. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who
8 Agree to Testify Voluntarily

9 An incarcerated witness who agrees voluntarily to attend trial to give testimony
10 cannot come to court unless this court orders the warden or other custodian to permit the witness
11 to be transported to court. This court will not issue such an order unless it is satisfied that:

12 1. The prospective witness is willing to attend; _____

13 _____ and

14 2. The prospective witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

15 With the pretrial statement, a party intending to introduce the testimony of
16 incarcerated witnesses who have agreed voluntarily to attend the trial must serve and file a
17 written motion for a court order requiring that such witnesses be brought to court at the time of
18 trial. The motion must:

19 1. State the name, CDC Identification number, and address of each such
20 witness;

21 and

22 2. Be accompanied by affidavits showing that each witness is willing to
23 testify and that each witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

24 The willingness of the prospective witness can be shown in one of two ways:

25 1. The party himself can swear by affidavit that the prospective witness
26 has informed the party that he or she is willing to testify voluntarily

1 without being subpoenaed. The party must state in the affidavit when and
2 where the prospective witness informed the party of this willingness; or
3 2. The party can serve and file an affidavit sworn to by the prospective
4 witness, in which the witness states that he or she is willing to testify
5 without being subpoenaed.

6 The prospective witness' actual knowledge of relevant facts can be shown in one
7 of two ways:

8 1. The party himself can swear by affidavit that the prospective witness
9 has actual knowledge. However, this can be done only if the party has
10 actual firsthand knowledge that the prospective witness was an eyewitness
11 or an ear-witness to the relevant facts. For example, if an incident
12 occurred in the plaintiff's cell and, at the time, the plaintiff saw that a
13 cellmate was present and observed the incident, the plaintiff may swear to
14 the cellmate's ability to testify.

15 Or

16 2. The party can serve and file an affidavit sworn to by the prospective
17 witness in which the witness describes the relevant facts to which the
18 prospective witness was an eye- or ear-witness. Whether the affidavit is
19 made by the plaintiff or by the prospective witness, it must be specific
20 about what the incident was, when and where it occurred, who was
21 present, and how the prospective witness happened to be in a position to
22 see or to hear what occurred at the time it occurred.

23 The court will review and rule on the motion for attendance of incarcerated
24 witnesses, specifying which prospective witnesses must be brought to court. Subsequently, the
25 court will issue the order necessary to cause the witness' custodian to bring the witness to court.

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1 II. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who
2 Refuse to Testify Voluntarily

3 If a party seeks to obtain the attendance of incarcerated witnesses who refuse to
4 testify voluntarily, the party should submit with his pretrial statement a motion for the attendance
5 of such witnesses. Such motion should be in the form described above. In addition, the party
6 must indicate in the motion that the incarcerated witnesses are not willing to testify voluntarily.

7 III. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who
8 Agree to Testify Voluntarily

9 It is the responsibility of the party who has secured an unincarcerated witness'
10 voluntary attendance to notify the witness of the time and date of trial. No action need be sought
11 or obtained from the court.

12 IV. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who
13 Refuse to Testify Voluntarily

14 If a prospective witness is not incarcerated, and he or she refuses to testify
15 voluntarily, not earlier than four weeks and not later than two weeks before trial, the party must
16 prepare and submit to the United States Marshal a subpoena for service by the Marshal upon the
17 witness. (Blank subpoena forms may be obtained from the Clerk of the Court.) Also, the party
18 seeking the witness' presence must tender an appropriate sum of money to the witness through
19 the United States Marshal. In the case of an unincarcerated witness, the appropriate sum of
20 money is the daily witness fee of \$40.00 plus the witness' travel expenses.

21 A subpoena will not be served by the United States Marshal upon an
22 unincarcerated witness unless the subpoena is accompanied by a money order made payable to
23 the witness for the full amount of the witness' travel expenses plus the daily witness fee of
24 \$40.00, and a copy of the court's order granting plaintiff in forma pauperis status. Because no
25 statute authorizes the use of public funds for these expenses in civil cases, the tendering of

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1 witness fees and travel expenses is required even if the party was granted leave to proceed in
2 forma pauperis.

3 Good cause appearing, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b), THIS COURT ORDERS
4 AS FOLLOWS:

5 1. Discovery and law and motion are closed.

6 2. Plaintiff shall file and serve his pretrial statement and any motions necessary to
7 obtain the attendance of witnesses at trial on or before April 28, 2006. Defendants shall file their
8 pretrial statement on or before May 19, 2006. The parties are advised that failure to file a pretrial
9 statement may result in the imposition of sanctions, including dismissal of this action.

10 3. Pretrial conference (as described in Local Rule 16-282) is set in this case for
11 May 25, 2006, before the magistrate judge. The pretrial conference shall be conducted on the file
12 only, without appearance by either party.

13 4. This matter is set for trial confirmation hearing on September 11, 2006, at 9:30
14 a.m. before the Honorable Frank C. Damrell, Jr., in Courtroom No. 2.

15 5. This matter is set for jury trial before the Honorable Frank C. Damrell, Jr., on
16 Tuesday, October 17, 2006, at 9:00 a.m. in Courtroom No. 2.

17 DATED: February 9, 2006.

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20 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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